



EUROPEAN
HERITAGE LABEL



EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL

2014 Panel Report

19 December 2014

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INTRODUCTION

The European Heritage Label was established in 2011 by the European Union. It originated out of an intergovernmental initiative under which 68 sites in 19 countries were labelled since its creation in 2006. The new European Heritage Label is intended for sites that not only have made a contribution to European history and culture and/or the building of the Union, but also carry out activities to highlight their European dimension (the project) while demonstrating their operational capacity (the work plan): these criteria are outlined in Decision 1194/2011/EU establishing the European Heritage Label¹.

The procedure for attributing the European Heritage Label is carried out in two stages: candidate sites are pre-selected at the national level while the final selection is done at European level by the Commission, based upon the recommendations of a panel of independent experts.

In 2013, the first year of the action at the EU level, the nomination of sites was restricted to those Member States which did not participate in the intergovernmental initiative. During that first selection year, the European Heritage Label was attributed to four sites: the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands), the Great Guild Hall in Tallinn (Estonia), the archaeological site of Carnuntum in Petronell-Carnuntum (Austria), and Camp Westerbork (Netherlands).

2014, the second selection year, was reserved for candidate sites from those Member States which had participated in the 2006 intergovernmental initiative: they could pre-select up to four candidate sites. The Commission received 36 applications from 13 Member States. The applications showed a great variety of cultural heritage sites including one thematic national site but no transnational site. This report contains the Panel recommendations and explanations for the attribution of the Label in 2014. The assessment of the applications have to be conducted within the specific framework of the criteria laid out in Decision 1194/2011/EU. The Panel has strict rules and members cannot participate in debates on candidate sites from their own country, nor chair that part of the meeting.

Whilst the vast majority of the 2014 candidate sites had received the label previously under the intergovernmental initiative, unfortunately many candidate sites failed to convey their European significance or did not submit a convincing project or work plan, now a key part of the new requirements. This is not surprising for an action that is still in its early years; on the contrary, it demonstrates the added value of bringing this action to the EU level and illustrates the potential of the European Heritage Label in the years to come. Several sites are linked thematically: this will facilitate future cooperation and networking at the European level between the sites that have received the Label. The Panel is confident that the quality of the projects and work plans will only improve. To help future candidate sites prepare more robust applications, the Panel is submitting again a number of recommendations to the European Commission and to the National Coordinators; these are presented later in this report.

The Panel wishes to thank the National Coordinators of the European Heritage Label for their efforts in explaining the objectives and new criteria of this action to their constituency and for the pre-selection of a range of highly interesting candidate sites. It also thanks the European Commission for the logistical support provided during its work. Finally and foremost, the Panel wishes to thank all candidate sites that submitted an application in 2014. It wishes all of them success in their endeavours in caring for their sites and suggests that some of them consider resubmitting an application once they have clarified the European dimension of their narrative and have developed a more relevant project and plan on the basis of the European Heritage Label criteria.

Taking into account the general context outlined above and the specific assessment of each individual site, the Panel recommends to the European Commission to attribute the European Heritage Label in 2014 to 16 of the candidate sites. Keeping with the spirit of the European Heritage Label, the assessments are presented in chronological order and grouped in themes.

On behalf of the Panel,

Bénédicte Selfslagh, Chairperson

¹ Decision 1194/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011.

SITES RECOMMENDED FOR THE EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL

The Heart of Ancient Athens

ATHENS (GREECE)

European significance

The heart of Ancient Athens comprises nearly one hundred monuments of European significance, such as the Acropolis hill, the Ancient and Roman agorae, Hadrian's library, the Pnyx hill, and the Kerameikos cemetery. They make up a rich historical landscape where events fundamental to the formation of essential aspects of European culture and identity took place, from the development of classical art and theatre, to democracy, equal rights, and science. These monuments witnessed the birth and upbringing of key figures in European history whose intellectual achievements made an indelible mark on the definition of European common values as expressed in a variety of areas ranging from political and legal thought (Pericles), art and architecture (Phidias), literature and drama (Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides), medicine and science (Hippocrates), historical writing and the construction memory (Herodotus, Thucydides), just to name a few. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project has a clearly stated mission focusing on expanding multilingualism, accessibility to people with disabilities, and youth outreach.

It will apply the use of new digital technologies and creating networks and synergies with other initiatives, as well as developing conservation strategies to meet the challenges of maintaining the site as a "stage" and open-air gallery.



The Ancient Agora

Several new actions focusing specifically on the communication of its European significance will be enacted, e.g. new signposting, information leaflets, web site, educational programmes, networks, exhibitions and synergies with other educational and cultural institutions. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The site, which includes the Acropolis - a World Heritage site, is a major tourist destination and a frequent venue for international events and conferences. It is well protected under national legislation. Guidelines and policy are set by the Ministry of Culture and Sports and implemented by the Ephorates. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that The Heart of Ancient Athens (Athens, Greece) receive the European Heritage Label.

Abbey of Cluny

CLUNY (FRANCE)

European significance

Founded in 910, the Abbey of Cluny grew to become the spiritual and administrative centre of one of the largest monastic networks in European history facilitating the circulation of people, books, artistic ideas, and scientific knowledge across national borders. Through their schools and scriptoria, Cluniac monasteries exerted influence in the promotion of literacy and learning in many regions of Europe, serving to educate some of the most brilliant teachers and intellectual leaders of their time such as Peter the Venerable. Highly regarded as spiritual and political advisors to kings, nobles, and popes, Cluniac abbots played a crucial role in international politics and diplomacy often seeking peaceful resolutions to conflicts, brandishing the idea of the “Peace of God”. The Romanesque church of Cluny abbey, known as the Maior Ecclesia, was one of the largest basilicas ever built in Europe. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project seeks to consolidate and expand a variety of initiatives set in motion during the intergovernmental phase of the European Heritage Label. It focuses especially on conservation and the development of new educational tools in several European languages to reach larger audiences. The project proposes to raise the profile of the site on a European scale by communicating the theme “Cluny in Europe” at different levels with the use



of new technologies, such as systems of augmented reality that allow the portrayal of a restored vision of the original monument, the development of programmes and resources for children, the organisation of international conferences on a variety of topics linked to Cluny’s history, the creation of synergies with local artists and other sites as a way to promote contemporary creation, and others. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The abbey of Cluny is managed by the Centre des monuments nationaux. The abbey and its surroundings are well protected. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Abbey of Cluny (Cluny, France) receive the European Heritage Label.

Archive of the Crown of Aragon

BARCELONA (SPAIN)

European significance

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon, founded in 1318, is one of the oldest archival institutions in Europe and is considered to hold one of the largest and most valuable document collections of medieval Europe. It also possesses one of the oldest testimonies of the creation process of a European state and rule of law including its parliamentary system. The documents of parliamentary assemblies in its holdings can be regarded as the immediate antecedents of present day parliaments.

The cross-border and pan-European dimension of the Archive is reflected in the fact that it holds documentation pertaining to several regions of Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, England, Germany, Central Europe, the Balkans, Greece, Turkey and even Muslim realms and Emirates, resulting from the role played by the Crown of Aragon in the Mediterranean region. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The proposed project builds on activities already in motion such as the improvement of signposting and the organisation of thematic exhibitions. The main aim of the project is to emphasise the European dimension of the Archive and to enhance access for several audiences to its collections through digitalisation and public engagement via the Internet, as well as in situ visits and thematic documentary exhibitions, and other activities. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



The Palace of the Viceroy

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon is a public institution, which belongs to the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sports. It has two locations. Its collections and its historic building - the Palace of the Viceroy - are well protected. The quantity of visitors that the Archive currently receives raises the question of maintaining a balance between care of the collections and public access. This may require monitoring to ensure that visitor levels remain in line with the preservation of the candidate site, management steps to maintain the collections can be put in place in a timely manner. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Archive of the Crown of Aragon (Barcelona, Spain) receive the European Heritage Label.

The Union of Lublin (1569)

LUBLIN (POLAND)

European significance

The site of the Union of Lublin (1569), located in the city of Lublin, consists of three historic monuments - the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, the Union of Lublin monument, and the Dominican monastery, which are all linked to the signing of the Union of Lublin in 1569. This event sealed the constitutional union of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, resulting in the creation of a commonwealth republic with a single parliament, an elected king, one currency, and religious and ethnic tolerance. Thus the sites in Lublin stand as physical reminders of a unique entity in European history and an important milestone in the development of democratic principles. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project has a clearly stated mission to build awareness of European integration in the 21st century by tracing links to the attainments of the Union of Lublin, and the subsequent experiences it fostered of religious toleration, and cultural diversity as well as democratic values. This is the starting point for a new branding strategy for the town alongside the promotion of joint projects focused on common memories of this multinational community in the territory of the former commonwealth neighbours, including Belarus and Ukraine, as well as with Lithuania. The city will enhance existing initiatives, specifically its website, schools programme, "Union Day", with a media campaign, combined with the development of a new tourist trail with explicit emphasis on European integration, and the promotion of European values. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



The Union of Lublin Act's copy – the original is stored at the States Archives in Lublin

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The application is presented by the city of Lublin, the museum and Dominican monastery, which have agreed between them the respective roles and responsibilities. However there is a potential issue regarding carrying capacity at the sites, in particular the Dominican monastery which should be addressed more robustly. The applicants may consider monitoring the number of visitors, and their impact on the monastery so as to be ready to change management practices should visitor numbers increase dramatically. The site with its three components has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Union of Lublin (Lublin, Poland) receive the European Heritage Label.

Sites of the Peace of Westphalia (1648)

MÜNSTER & OSNABRÜCK (GERMANY)

European significance

The Sites of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) is a national thematic site consisting of the Town Halls of Münster and Osnabrück where the peace treaties were negotiated over four years. The treaties became a pillar of the international law and relations that last till today.

The Peace of Westphalia is a key event in European history, the end of the Thirty-Year War, which involved most of the great powers of Europe, and of the Eighty-Year war between Netherlands and Spain. The event exemplifies a moment in modern European history when peace was agreed through diplomatic negotiations, not force. Religious tolerance was accepted as the basis of international relations. Sovereign rights for peripheral states were secured. For the Netherlands, the “Vrede van Münster” was the beginning of their existence as an independent state while Switzerland secured autonomous status. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The two town halls of Münster and Osnabrück have planned a series of measures to further improve the communication of their European significance. Some of the planned activities build upon existing activities including youth and educational programs, and the use of artistic events to create synergies between history and contemporary creation. New multilingual products will be put in place, such as a brochure on “The Town Halls of the Peace of Westphalia”, a bibliography that will be made widely available, as well as training, exhibitions and public discussions. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Town Hall of Münster



Town Hall of Osnabrück

Organisational capacity (work plan)

Both sites forming this national thematic site are well preserved. The cooperation between the two town halls is already well developed as illustrated by the joint marketing projects such as the creation of a long-distance cycle route between both town halls and a joint tourist package "Joined by Peace". Further deepening of the collaboration between the two town halls is planned. This national thematic site with its two components has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Sites of the Peace of Westphalia - 1648 (Münster and Osnabrück, Germany) receive the European Heritage Label.

Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra

COIMBRA (PORTUGAL)

European significance

The Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, established just over 500 years ago, combines a unique library culture with exceptional holdings. It is housed in two notable buildings, the “Joanina” Library, one of the best examples of Baroque library buildings and the Edifício Novo, opened in 1962.

The Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra has always provided public access to its holdings; it was one of the first libraries in Europe to provide subject catalogues (1743-1748), and continued to collect and provide access to books forbidden during the Salazar regime. The combination of these institutional values, the buildings and their holdings and other innovative library practices make this a place of European significance. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The main focus of the project is the improvement of the access to the Baroque library while balancing the conservation needs of the book collections and the building itself.

Actions proposed include new multilingual virtual tours of the library highlighting the Enlightenment values, digital access to a number of early printed books of international interest alongside the display of the actual volumes, while the presence of a pipistrelle bat colony in the building is the inspiration for a quirky introduction to the library for younger visitors. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Organisational capacity (work plan)

The library is part of the University of Coimbra and the Baroque building is classified as a National Monument. Whilst the library is included within the World Heritage perimeter, the intention of the project submitted under the European Heritage Label is to increase promotion of the Bibliotheca’s European Enlightenment values. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (Coimbra, Portugal) receive the European Heritage Label.

The 3 May 1791 Constitution

WARSAW, POLAND

European significance

In 1791, the Great Parliament (Four-Year Sejm) of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth adopted the Act of Government making it the first constitution democratically adopted in Europe and the second in the world, after the Constitution of the United States of America.

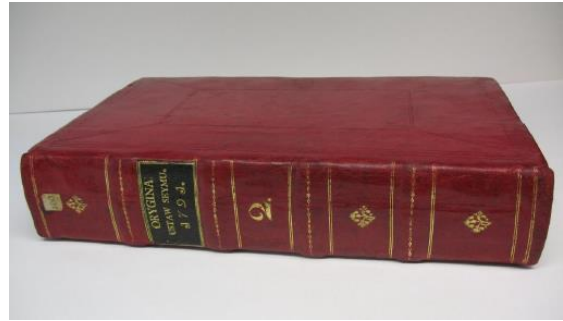
The 3 May 1791 Constitution – Act of Government is an expression of the liberal political and philosophical ideas of the European Enlightenment, which gave primacy to reason, law and freedom. It adopted Montesquieu’s tripartite division of powers into the executive, legislative and judiciary, at the time a groundbreaking model of state governance.

Although the Commonwealth created by this constitution functioned only for a very short period, the Act of Government is held as a common legacy in the wider region in the strive for independence and creation of a fair society.

The 3 May 1791 Constitution is also a symbol of democratic and peaceful transformation of a political system, which is part of the European ideals. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The focus of the project is on the European dimension of the Constitution through the presentation of the Constitution itself and of the broader context leading up to its adoption, such as a comparison with the events in France, and a timeline. Actions include the development of a multilingual website, of a permanent exhibition in the National Archive of Poland, as well as a travelling exhibition. Specific actions are being developed for schoolchildren and students. [The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.](#)



Copy of the manuscript from the Potocki Family Public Archive

Organisational capacity (work plan)

Only few copies of the Constitution have survived because they were tracked down and destroyed systematically. The manuscript and first original prints are now well preserved in the Polish National State Archive, while the Lithuania State Archive also has a copy. To protect the fragile originals while allowing widest possible access, facsimiles and digital copies have been made, including of the contemporaneous translations made in English and French. The State Archives (Archives of Historical Records) in Warsaw acts as coordinator for all aspects of the project. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel proposes that the 3 May 1791 Constitution (Warsaw, Poland) receive the European Heritage Label.

Hambach Castle

HAMBACH (GERMANY)

European significance

Hambach Castle stands as a symbol of the pursuit of democracy in a cross-border context. It is linked to one specific key event, the Hambach Festival: on 27 May 1832, 30 000 people from Germany, France and Poland called for liberty, equality, tolerance, democracy and unity in Germany and a unified Europe. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

Hambach Castle already has a rich program of activities to communicate its European dimension, and additional ones are also planned. The objective is to make people aware of the historic role that the Hambach Festival played in the development of democracy in Germany and in Europe. The project is strong in raising awareness of the European significance of the Hambach Festival, in particular through appropriate information activities and activities for young people. The project consists of many web-based activities. The profile and attractiveness of the site will be raised on a European scale, inter alia, by using the possibilities offered by new technologies and digital and interactive means, promoting multilingualism, staff training, and by seeking synergies with other European initiatives. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Organisational capacity (work plan)

Hambach Castle is owned and managed by a foundation, the Stiftung Hambacher Schloss. The overall management of the site is based on an integrated management system implemented through a cycle of planning, execution, review and optimisation. Budgets are planned two years in advance together with the State Ministry. The site is a protected heritage zone. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the castle is used as a conference centre and cultural venue. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that Hambach Castle (Hambach, Germany) receive the European Heritage Label.

The Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty (1867)

LISBON (PORTUGAL)

European significance

The Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty in Portugal (1867), preserved in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo in Lisbon, is one of the first examples of inscription of a law on the abolition of the death penalty for civilian crimes within a national legal system in a permanent manner.

The death penalty had been abolished even earlier in San Marino. In Tuscany, under the reign of Leopold II, torture and the death penalty were abolished in 1786, taking up ideas expressed by the Milanese philosopher Cesare Beccaria in 1764, but they were reintroduced a few years later.

The Portuguese case is unusual in that King Luís, who signed the Charter into law, was guided by humanist principles, and that the abolition was not reversed but was permanent. In a congratulatory letter, Victor Hugo commended Portugal as leading Europe by taking this important step. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project sets out a number of activities, most of which aim at the digital access to the Charter and related documents as well as their translation. The digitalized document is already available online and downloadable for free. Translations of it in several European languages are planned. Youth programmes will focus on human rights and European values; document exhibitions – both physical and virtual – are envisaged.

International networking activities of the National Archive are central to putting this important documentary heritage in the perspective of the history of Europe. Given the significance of this document with regard to the common European values, developing trans-border cooperation will be a key issue for the future. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Organisational capacity (work plan)

The original document is kept in a strongroom in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo. There is a strategic 5-year plan for the sound management of the Archive with defined indicators.

The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label. However, given the importance of the Charter and of European cooperation on this topic, it would be advisable to assess the budgetary restrictions to which the management of this valuable document is subject, in particular with regard trans-border cooperation: the Panel recommends that this be given due attention.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that The Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty (Lisbon, Portugal) receive the European Heritage Label.

Residencia de Estudiantes

MADRID (SPAIN)

European significance

The Residencia de Estudiantes is a campus consisting of four buildings of recognised architectural value built between 1913-1915: the Central and Twin buildings for lodging, and the Transatlantic building for events, cultural activities, exhibitions and main offices. Personalities like Marie Sklodowska-Curie, Walter Gropius, Igor Stravinsky, Albert Einstein and many others visited the Residencia. In 1933, the meeting of the Arts and Humanities Commission of the Institute for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations was hosted in the Residencia.

From 1910 until the thirties, the Residencia played an important role in the modernisation of Spain in the early 20th century and nurtured a Spanish input into intellectual and scientific currents of a modernising Europe.

The activity following the reopening in 1986 successfully connects with the spirit of the founding era of the institution, although in a wider international perspective. Today, a Foundation organises numerous public events with protagonists of European arts, humanities and science and is building up its archives, destroyed during the Civil War period. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project builds upon existing activities and will emphasise its European relevance through multiple activities on European culture and further collaboration with European institutions. A number of specific and budgeted projects are presented focusing, among others, on networking activities at the European level.



Promotional material will be made available and the specific website reflecting the European significance of the site will be published and maintained in at least three European languages. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Residencia, re-established in 1986, is under the remit of the Spanish government through the State Agency of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. In 1989 the Foundation with a Board of Trustees was established. The Residencia directs its institutional development through specific management plans. 40.000 residents have stayed in the facilities since 1986, mainly from Europe. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Residencia de Estudiantes (Madrid, Spain) receive the European Heritage Label.

Kaunas of 1919-1940

KAUNAS (LITHUANIA)

European significance

Lithuania regained independence in 1918. From 1920 to 1939, the city of Kaunas was the so-called temporary capital, as Vilnius was now part of the Republic of Poland. As a consequence, the Lithuanian government moved to Kaunas, which led to the fast development of the city: the population of Kaunas increased by 8.6 times and its area expanded considerably. The city was extensively modernized, becoming independent Lithuania's gateway to contemporary dynamic currents of interwar Europe. This remarkable economic, cultural, architectural and educational development of Kaunas created a urban landscape exuberantly reflecting European interwar modernism and constituting today the outstanding heritage of a flourishing golden period. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The Municipality of Kaunas and local organisations have already undertaken various measures to inform both its population and visitors about the important interwar heritage. In 2013, the Kafe festival started to involve young people into the process of learning about the interwar modernism. Five languages are currently used for information, signage, publications, guided tours, audio guides, websites and activities of tourist information centres.

These key activities will be developed further, addressing the issues of mobility, partnership and education and involving partnerships of the City Hall, universities and various non-governmental organisations. Young people are especially targeted by the project. Significant international promotional activity will be expanded with a view to supporting the preservation of this rich heritage ensemble. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



KTU Faculty of Chemical Technology

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Cultural Heritage Division of the Municipality, the Ministry of Culture and the owners of the buildings have developed a programme on the cultural, historical and architectural preservation and promotion of the heritage of Kaunas.

The implementation of the programme will lead to the restoration of relevant sites and thus enhance the preservation of the city's significant architectural heritage and its cultural value. Together with its partners and stakeholders, the municipality has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The panel recommends that Kaunas of 1919-1940 (Kaunas, Lithuania) receive the European Heritage Label.

Franja Partisan Hospital

CERKNO (SLOVENIA)

European significance

Franja Partisan Hospital is a spectacular example of an integrated medical and humanitarian action undertaken in extreme conditions by the Yugoslav underground army, during the Second World War in the territories occupied by the Third Reich. The former hospital, hidden in the mountains, consists of several wooden buildings: a cabin for the wounded and staff, an operating cabin, an x-ray unit, an invalid care facility etc. During the war the hospital was only accessible through the stream in the gorge; food, medicines and medical equipment were brought in secrecy from the valley. Wounded partisans, fighters from both sides and of several nationalities were brought here to undergo surgery and to receive care.

Franja Hospital is an outstanding symbol of human fortitude and medical care, of solidarity and companionship in hardship, between staff and wounded, from various nationalities and from the enemy. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The proposed project includes an e-Twinning European education project, intergenerational projects and the development of the website and informative material in more languages.

The remote, mountainous, hidden location of Franja hospital and its limited carrying capacity are natural barriers to the development of mass tourism to the area. The dissemination of the message concerning its European dimension using modern communication and networking tools will therefore remain a key issue in the future. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Organisational capacity (work plan)

The owner of the site is the Municipality of Cerknò. The site is managed by the Idrija Municipal Museum and enjoys the highest monument protection.

As the Hospital was badly damaged by rain and floods in 2007, a major part has been fully reconstructed based upon detailed documentary evidence. The Slovenian government took a very serious and professional approach to the reconstruction, which has strengthened the meaning of the place as a place of remembrance. The site has a management, conservation and technical protection plan. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that Franja Partisan Hospital (Cerknò, Slovenia) receive the European Heritage Label

Robert Schuman's House

SCY-CHAZELLES (FRANCE)

European significance

The site represents the house and grounds owned by the French foreign minister Robert Schuman, one of the Founding Fathers of the European Union. It is in this house Schuman drafted the Declaration of 9 May 1950, known today as the Schuman Declaration - the document that paved the way towards post-war European integration and the European Union. After his death, the site was taken over by a voluntary organisation to promote his memory and the values of peace and international cooperation.

The role of Robert Schuman and the "Schuman Declaration of 9 May 1950" in the history of the European Union is fundamental. The location where Schuman lived is used to commemorate the Founding Fathers as well as to promote the history and values of the European Union. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The Maison de Robert Schuman strongly communicates its European dimension, and further measures are planned to improve its outreach.

A wide range of activities promoting common European values takes place in the house including educational workshops on EU-related issues, research on the Founding Fathers of Europe, on economic aspects of the European construction etc. While the on-site interpretation already uses several European languages, on-line tools such as their website and virtual visit to the house will be translated into other languages.

The Maison de Schuman is linked with the Schuman Foundation in Paris and to the other houses of the Founding Fathers of the European Union. The Panel recommends that the enhanced efforts of collaboration with these other sites become a priority, to stimulate an even more active network.



As young people form a large segment of visitors to the house, the teaching tools for younger audiences will be expanded through a bilingual comic strip and developing new workshops including for children with hearing disabilities, and scientific partnerships. The archive in the house will also be rehabilitated to meet the needs of visitors and scholars. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The site is under the charge of the Conseil Général de Moselle and is well protected under legislation. They take particular care to balance the needs of the visit with the needs of the area, which is a Natura 2000 site. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Maison de Robert Schuman (Scy-Chazelles, France) receive the European Heritage Label.

Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi

PIEVE TESINO (ITALY)

European significance

The Casa Alcide de Gasperi museum, opened in 2006, is located in a traditional Alpine village house where de Gasperi was born. De Gasperi's work is fundamental to the creation of the European Union. One of the Founding Fathers of the European Union along with Robert Schuman, Jean Monnet and Konrad Adenauer *inter alia*, he played a formative role in the reconstruction of Europe after World War II, culminating in his election as the president of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1954. In addition to raising awareness on de Gasperi, the aim of the museum is promote the democratic values of the European Union, inspired in part by its transboundary history and location between the Italian and German cultures. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The main trust of the project is focussed on raising awareness and increasing the number of European visitors to the museum through a series of actions, including the improvement of its interactive tools and educational material on the common values of European integration, with a special emphasis on multilingualism. A special programme for high school and university students on the subject of the Founding Fathers of the European Union will be enhanced.

The museum is also organising a joint conference with similar sites in Europe and the existing network of houses of the "Fathers of Europe" is to be promoted and extended.



Alcide de Gasperi with Winston Churchill, in London (1951)

The Panel recommends that the enhanced efforts of collaboration with these other sites become a priority, to stimulate an even more active network. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The museum is managed by the Fondazione Trentino Alcide de Gasperi, and is supported by the Autonomous Region of Trentino and private businesses. The overall management of the site follows good practice standards linking to relevant networks and other tourism sites and cultural events in the region as well. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi (Pieve Tesino, Italy) receive the European Heritage Label.

The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard

GDAŃSK (POLAND)

European significance

The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard has strong associations to the birth and commemoration of the Solidarity movement and to the origins of democratic transformations in Central and Eastern Europe in the late 20th century. The events that started in August 1980 at the Vladimir Lenin Shipyard in Gdańsk had a fundamental influence on the recovery of freedom by Poland and by other Central and Eastern European countries ruled by communist regimes. These events paved the way to the end of the Cold War and to changes in post-Yalta Europe and the world.

The site consists of the BHP Hall (the place where the August Agreement was negotiated), historic Gate no. 2 (where Lech Walesa made his speeches to the people), Solidarity Square with the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers of 1970 (which allowed the people to remember the victims of the previous protest in the 1970's) and a wall with commemorative plaques, as well as the European Solidarity Centre. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard already has a rich programme of activities to communicate its European significance and the role played by the Solidarity social movement in the development of freedom, justice, democracy and human rights in Poland and in other Central and Eastern European countries ruled under communist regimes. Planned activities include information activities by the European Solidarity Centre using the Internet and social media with special attention for multilingualism, a permanent exhibition and the presentation of their collection of archival material. Educational activities will be organised at all components of the site. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Organisational capacity (work plan)

Each component of this site, the BHP Building, Gate no. 2, Solidarity Square, the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers and the wall with commemorative plaques – the places associated with the birth of the Solidarity social movement - are protected under national legislation. Each of the sites is managed by a different entity (the City of Gdańsk, the National Committee of Solidarity Trade Union, the European Solidarity Centre), with the European Solidarity Centre acting as the coordinator for the activities related to the site. The building of its new centre was in progress at the time of the submission of the application. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Historic Gdansk Shipyard (Gdańsk, Poland) receive the European Heritage Label.

Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park

SOPRON (HUNGARY)

European significance

The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park is located on the outskirts of Sopron, next to the Hungarian-Austrian border and along the road connecting two villages situated on either side of the border. A picnic aimed at strengthening the friendship between Hungary and Austria was organised on 19 August 1989 at this spot and the border was opened symbolically for a few hours. 600 East Germans who had been previously informed of this happening took the opportunity to flee to the West. The movement grew and gave rise to the breaking down of the “fence system” between the respective countries. The use of this form of “picnic” became instrumental in causing the collapse of the Iron Curtain in Europe. The area of the park commemorating the Pan-European Picnic became a strong symbol of the end of the Cold War and of a borderless Europe in the collective memory of Central European nations. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

Since 1990, a commemoration is held every year; the park has been developed and artworks have been installed. The intention of the project is to make the park more attractive for visitors on an all year round basis, and to present these events in an interactive way and in several languages. One of the principal target groups is young people.

The long-term plan (after 2018) includes provision of improved infrastructure and the construction of an interactive visitor centre; care should be taken to ensure these keep the spirit of the site. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.



Original photo illustrating the break through the border (Foto Tamás Lobenwein)

Organisational capacity (work plan)

While the Park is State owned, the Municipality of Sopron takes care of the overall management, coordination and investments. Commemorative events are planned by the Municipality in cooperation with the Pan-European Picnic '89 Foundation and numerous other organisations; the Museum is involved in preparing brochures and publications. The Study Forest Management is in charge of daily care; the park is part of a natural park and Natura 2000 area. The site has adequate management capacity to implement the project presented for European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The Panel recommends that the Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park (Sopron, Hungary) receive the European Heritage Label.

CONSIDERATIONS BY THE PANEL

Main findings in 2014

In 2014 the Panel received a wide range of very interesting applications covering many types of European cultural heritage. Unfortunately, not all applications met the criteria laid down in Decision 1194/2011/EU establishing the European Heritage Label (EHL). The main findings relate to the objectives of the EHL, in particular of communicating the European significance of the sites to European audiences:

- Many applicants failed to convey the European dimension of their site. Often the narratives were limited to the national context rather than presenting the sites in a wider historical and geographical context. In a few cases narratives offered interpretations that could be qualified as anachronistic.
- Most candidate sites struggled to identify clearly the message they wish to convey at the European level.
- Some candidate sites that had received the Label previously under the intergovernmental initiative seemed not to be sufficiently aware of the new qualifying conditions for the EHL: applicants not only have to demonstrate the European significance of their site, but they must submit a project with activities that highlight its European dimension along with a work plan in which they must demonstrate their operational capacity to implement the project.
- Too many candidate sites included a project that read like a wish list (in the order of the criteria), but failed to present specific activities that they could realistically implement. Others did not link the activities included in their project to the presentation of the European significance of their site; in some cases the project was limited to the continuation of local activities.

These findings provide additional explanations for the Panel's conclusions. Together with the applications received and the activities conducted at the candidate sites, the findings confirm the added value of the European Heritage Label while indicating the need to deepen our reflection on the notion of "cultural heritage in a European context". It will therefore be of particular interest to see how the applications evolve in the coming years and whether or not the European Heritage Label will impact on current thinking about cultural heritage. University students are already conducting research on the European Heritage Label. In sharing these trends, the Panel hopes to provide some guidance to future candidate sites and the National Coordinators and to help them in preparing future applications.

The Panel also wishes to draw the attention to some apparent contradictions:

- Whilst receiving the Label is attractive because of its recognition, and promotion at a European level, no direct (financial) support is offered. However, meeting the criteria is demanding for the applicants and requires substantial work on behalf of the National Coordinators as well.
- The criteria outlined in Decision 1194/2011/EU rightly underscore the importance of multilingualism in the communication about the candidate sites: unfortunately the way the European Heritage Label is managed is, for practical reasons, not entirely consistent with this principle. Whilst applications are written in the national language of the Member States, Panel members need to work from translations and in some cases, these translations do not do justice to the candidate sites. The Panel has taken that into account during the assessment process, especially since it encounters similar communication problems during its own meetings.
- The criteria related to the 'project' and those related to the 'work plan' are perceived as overlapping, as already mentioned in the Panel's 2013 report.

In responding to the need for clarification, the Panel has again included its interpretation of the key concepts in this report. It also has recommended some minor but important amendments to the 2015 application form to help the applicants describe the European significance of each candidate site and its associated project, and to reduce repetition between the 'project' and the 'work plan'. More importantly, the Panel has proposed to the European Commission that the application form be simplified in time for the 2017 selection process, following a collective review process including both the National Coordinators and the Panel.

The Panel notes that it would be beneficial to examine the feasibility of offering some small-scale support to candidate sites. Should this idea be pursued, support towards improving multilingualism for the presentation of the EHL sites and their heritage in a wider European perspective would certainly be a priority.

Clarification of the key concepts

As in 2013, the first selection year, the Panel realised that there is still a need to clarify some key concepts of the European Heritage Label. Most applicants had not understood the objectives of the new initiative or taken note of the criteria. In order to help candidates make more robust applications, the Panel provides the following clarification:

SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection criteria are contained in Decision 1194/2011/EU and reproduced on page 25 of this report. They are grouped under three headings: the European significance, the project, and the work plan. The Panel recommends that the applicants read carefully the Decision and the Guidelines prepared by the European Commission before starting the preparation of their application.

EUROPEAN SIGNIFICANCE

The two strands of European significance – ‘European history & culture’ and ‘European integration’ are of equal importance. Candidate sites must show evidence in the application of their significance under one of these strands by demonstrating one or more of the following:

- “Their cross-border or pan-European nature: how their past and present influence and attraction go beyond the national borders of a Member State;
- Their place and role in European history and European integration, and their links with key European events, personalities or movements;
- Their place and role in the development and promotion of the common values that underpin European integration.”²

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ‘PROJECT’ AND ‘WORK PLAN’

To receive the EHL, it is not enough for candidate sites to have a strong European dimension; they need to be taken care of (good conservation), well managed and present a robust project on the European dimension:

- The European dimension without a strong project and good management is not enough;
- A strong project and good management without the European dimension is not enough either.

Candidate sites should describe their project in precise terms and should demonstrate that they have the organisational capacity to implement it.

‘PROJECT’

Candidate sites must present a project, which they intend to develop within the framework of the EHL. The project should focus on communicating the European significance of the site to European audiences. This is critical: if the European significance is not communicated at a European level, there is no reason to grant the EHL to the site. Some candidate sites already run numerous activities to communicate their European significance: for them the challenge will be to add a new dimension to their work whenever possible.

‘WORK PLAN’ = OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

Candidate sites need to have the organisational capacity to manage the proposed project. There should be a stable, professional and viable structure, ensuring the functioning of the site and capable of managing the proposed project. This should be demonstrated by information provided under the section ‘Work Plan’ of the application form.

MONITORING

Each site shall be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that it continues to meet the EHL criteria and that the project and work plan are carried out as outlined in the original application. Therefore the Panel recommends that applicants think through their projects and work plans in detail.

The Panel developed a monitoring sheet to be used as a tool to define the EHL project, alongside the application form. It helps to identify appropriate indicators by which the work plan and project can be monitored to maintain EHL status for the site. The central question is “How would you measure the success of your project?”

² See article 7-1-a of Decision 1194/2011/EU

About working methods and meetings

As laid down by Decision 1194/2011/EU, the Panel consists of 13 members, four of whom have been appointed by the European Parliament, four by the Council, four by the Commission and one by the Committee of the Regions. One member could not attend the meetings.

The Panel met four times in Brussels:

- 7 April 2014, to examine the applications received by the European Commission, and to designate two Rapporteurs to each candidate site. However all Panel members must read all the applications in order to contribute fully in the assessment process;
- 16-18 June 2014, to discuss the merits of each candidate site and to identify those applications for which additional information was needed;
- 6-8 October 2014, to examine the results of the additional information received and to finalise its recommendations to the European Commission;
- 20-21 November 2014, to review the draft report and the contributions by the Rapporteurs.

The European Commission provided the facilities and secretariat for which the Panel is very grateful.

At the first meeting of the Panel, all members signed a statement of non-conflict of interest with regard to the candidate sites. The Panel follows strict rules: no Panel member takes part in the decision-making process on candidate sites from his/her country and in addition the chair of the Panel hands over the chair to another Panel member when candidate sites of her country are being considered.

At each of its meetings, the Panel checked if observations had been received by the European Commission on candidate sites, in response to the publication of the list of the 36 pre-selected sites as per article 10-5 of Decision 1194/2011/EU. None were received.

As in 2013, and prior to the examination of the individual applications, the Panel started with a general discussion on the overall quality of the applications and the perceived difficulties encountered by the applicants. The general discussion allowed the Panel to reflect further on the objectives of the European Heritage Label and the notion of cultural heritage in a European perspective. The Panel recalled the selection criteria and the principles of the European Heritage Label spelt out in Decision 1194/2011/EU and set the benchmarks for the selection criteria. It then examined each application carefully and identified those applications for which additional information was necessary. The following questions were forwarded to a number of candidate sites: "How would you summarise the European significance of your candidate site in no more than 60 words? How will you communicate this at the European level?" Given the usefulness of these questions, the Panel recommended to the Commission to include them in the 2015 application form.

Before finalising its recommendation for each individual application, The Panel considered the overall consistency of its recommendations. The Panel reached its conclusions by consensus for the majority of the cases; only for a few exceptions it proceeded to a vote. The final recommendations were agreed without reservation. The Rapporteurs finalised their report on each candidate site, based on the general discussion by the Panel. After a review by the Panel at the last meeting in November, the Chairperson edited the report with the support of a Panel member. The photographs illustrating this report were included in the applications.

Candidate sites not recommended for the European Heritage Label may choose to resubmit an application in the future where relevant, building on their first experience as EHL applicants. When establishing the European Heritage Label at the EU level, it was agreed to keep the name of the intergovernmental initiative for the new action; the Panel noted that that former labelled sites will maintain the intergovernmental label but not benefit from the advantages of the new label.

**Extract of Decision 1194/2011/EU
of the European Parliament and of the Council
of 16 November 2011**

Article 7 Criteria

1. The attribution of the label shall be based on the following criteria ('criteria'):
 - (a) Candidate sites for the label must have a symbolic European value and must have played a significant role in the history and culture of Europe and/or the building of the Union. They must therefore demonstrate one or more of the following:
 - (i) their cross-border or pan-European nature: how their past and present influence and attraction go beyond the national borders of a Member State;
 - (ii) their place and role in European history and European integration, and their links with key European events, personalities or movements;
 - (iii) their place and role in the development and promotion of the common values that underpin European integration.
 - (b) Candidate sites for the label must submit a project, the implementation of which is to begin by the end of the designation year at the latest, which includes all of the following elements:
 - (i) raising awareness of the European significance of the site, in particular through appropriate information activities, signposting and staff training;
 - (ii) organising educational activities, especially for young people, which increase the understanding of the common history of Europe and of its shared yet diverse heritage and which strengthen the sense of belonging to a common space;
 - (iii) promoting multilingualism and facilitating access to the site by using several languages of the Union;
 - (iv) taking part in the activities of networks of sites awarded the label in order to exchange experiences and initiate common projects;
 - (v) raising the profile and attractiveness of the site on a European scale, inter alia, by using the possibilities offered by new technologies and digital and interactive means and by seeking synergies with other European initiatives.

The organisation of artistic and cultural activities which foster the mobility of European culture professionals, artists and collections, stimulate intercultural dialogue and encourage linkage between heritage and contemporary creation and creativity is to be welcomed whenever the specific nature of the site allows this.
 - (c) Candidate sites for the label must submit a work plan which includes all of the following elements:
 - (i) ensuring the sound management of the site, including defining objectives and indicators;
 - (ii) ensuring the preservation of the site and its transmission to future generations in accordance with the relevant protection regimes;
 - (iii) ensuring the quality of the reception facilities such as the historical presentation, visitors' information and signposting;
 - (iv) ensuring access for the widest possible public, inter alia, through site adaptations or staff training;
 - (v) according special attention to young people, in particular by granting them privileged access to the site;
 - (vi) promoting the site as a sustainable tourism destination;
 - (vii) developing a coherent and comprehensive communication strategy highlighting the European significance of the site;
 - (viii) ensuring that the management of the site is as environmentally friendly as possible.
2. As regards the criteria laid down in points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1, each site shall be assessed in a proportionate manner, taking into account its characteristics.

OTHER CANDIDATE SITES

Archaeological Site of Kourion

KOURION (CYPRUS)

European significance

Kourion was an important ancient city-kingdom of Cyprus. The significance of Kourion lies in its role in the economic exchanges in the Mediterranean, best demonstrated in the fact that the Roman Emperor Trajan constructed parts of the site, while it is also of archaeological importance due to its Middle Roman period remains, largely unknown in the eastern parts of Europe. Despite the fact that antiquities from Kourion are shown in many museums of the world and that there are extensive scholarly publications concerning the excavations, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project includes a number of activities on the site itself such as the improvement of signposting and leaflets. The intention is to communicate about the European dimension of Kourion through international conferences, the publication of articles in European journals, an updated website and, if the site receives the Label, by the creation of electronic games, interactive activities and a publication for the younger people.

The project has certain merits but its narrative is unclear and the major target groups for the project are academics. The submitted project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Department of Antiquities is responsible for the management of the site, which is well protected under national legislation. The Department carries out further excavations, conservation and preservation activities. The strategy for communication is predominantly based on scientific publications. The current organisational capacity is adequate for the on-going activities but may need reinforcement to conduct a project that qualifies for the European Heritage Label. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Kourion is an interesting archaeological site, however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Cape Finisterre

FINISTERRE (SPAIN)

European significance

Since Roman times, Finisterre has been considered the westernmost point of civilised territory in Europe, the End of the Known World. Due to its unique location, it has been an important orientation point for maritime transport. The spread of the cult of St James strengthened its European dimension as a much-frequented stop for pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela. The significance of the site is rich, layered and symbolic. The candidate site meets the criteria for European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

Cape Finisterre is currently a popular tourist destination. Multilingualism seems to be relatively well developed. The application makes several references to European citizenship and presents that one of the main goals is "to promote the participatory, solidarity and democratic values of European citizenship through art". The activities presented under the project are nevertheless vague and not tied to conveying the significance of the candidate site at European level.

The submitted project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

Cape Finisterre is managed by the Municipal Council. As a heritage site, Cape Finisterre is a subject of an integrated protection system implemented by the local and regional authorities on the basis of legal acts and is promoted as an area of sustainable tourism. However, as for the project, the description of the organisational

capacity remains very vague and thus the application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Although Cape Finisterre is a highly symbolic site with European significance, the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Archaeological site of Monemvassia

MONEMVASSIA (GREECE)

European significance

Monemvassia is a historic settlement on an islet linked to the Peloponnese. It consists of an upper town (archaeological site) and the lower town, still inhabited and touristically developed. The application emphasises the European significance of the site through its function as a gateway of communication between Western Europe, especially Venice, and the Byzantine Empire; through its strategic location as a centre for transit trade, and as a place linking Byzantine art with Western art. Noteworthy intellectual and financial activities originating from the islet contributed to the dissemination of ancient Greek literature in the West: Monemvassia was a place of cosmopolitan thinking where people from diverse origins lived together in peace throughout centuries. The candidate site meets the criteria of European significance required for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project lists many activities to be implemented from 2015 to 2016. Most of these are small interventions related to the operational management of the site and communication tools, which will be carried out in addition to the work on monuments. Larger activities and more ambitious activities like international conferences or participation in European networks are listed too,

but without additional details. However interesting each of these independent activities may be, the project as such is not centred on bringing the European dimension of the candidate site to a wider European audience and hence the project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Upper Town is a protected archaeological site and falls under the jurisdiction of a regional branch of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, whereas the Lower Town is a living town and responsibility is shared with the local authorities.

The current organisational capacity of the site in terms of financial and human resources, and the number of staff that speak a foreign language, is relatively limited to implement the listed activities that would meet the criteria. This may be an issue to address in the future. Currently the application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Monemvassia is an important site with European significance but the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Lech Hill

GNIEZNO (POLAND)

European significance

Lech Hill with its archdiocesan buildings is located in the oldest part of Gniezno and is considered to be the cradle of the Polish State since the year 1000 when Emperor Otto III visited the grave of St Adalbert, and met with Polish Duke Chrobry to whom he gave the spear of St Maurice – a deed of a highly symbolic meaning. Based on this event, a second ecclesiastical Congress of Gniezno was organised in 1997 and the subsequent congresses have become regular meetings of cultural, political and religious elites of Poland and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Lech Hill is, undoubtedly, a site of great significance in the history of Poland, as a religious centre and as the place where the First Congress of Gniezno took place. However, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project builds mainly upon existing activities such as the Congresses of Gniezno and the re-enactment of the coronation. Signposting, accessibility and multilingualism will be improved

and the site will be promoted with the support of the tourist organisation of the Wielkopolska Province. While of interest these activities are not specifically linked to communicating the European dimension of the candidate site. The submitted project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The site is the property of the Gniezno Archdiocese and is well protected under national legislation. The Archdiocese is in charge of the conservation and management of the buildings and of the collections and the museum. The Gniezno municipality and the Wielkopolska Province provide support in terms of communication and tourism development. The application demonstrates the organisational capacity of the candidate site as required under criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Notwithstanding the symbolic qualities and merits of Lech Hill, the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Ename Heritage Village

ENAME (BELGIUM)

European significance

Ename is a village, part of the Oudenaarde municipality in the East Flanders province of Belgium with a rich cultural and natural heritage linked in particular to Francia Media (960-1047). The site of one of three fortresses built by Emperor Otto II, it also is home to St Laurentius church, one of Flanders best preserved early Romanesque Churches and the Bos t'Ename, a Natura 2000 site. However, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The presentation of the archaeological remains at Ename has inspired the eponymous ICOMOS Ename Charter on the Interpretation of Cultural

Heritage Sites. The project seeks to consolidate and expand various awareness raising activities and the use of multilingualism. It includes some ambitious proposals such as the foundation of a Biography of Europe Association, and also continued collaboration in v-Must, a network of digital and virtual museums. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The site is managed by the Provincial Archaeological Museum of East-Flanders. The natural, archaeological and built heritage are all well protected under regional and local heritage legislation. A policy plan for the museum and other public outreach exists and the applicant intends to develop a master plan to make more coherent the conservation and management objectives of all the

sites in Ename. The application demonstrates the organisational capacity of the candidate site as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

While Ename plays an important role in pioneering heritage management and outreach, the European significance of the site required under the criteria has not been demonstrated. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Castle of Kolossi

KOLOSSI (CYPRUS)

European significance

Kolossi castle was originally constructed in the 13th century AD and subsequently rebuilt in its present form in the middle of the 15th century. It originally served as the Grand Commandery of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and later came under the domain of the Order of Templars. The monument is closely linked to the history of the Crusades and, secondarily, to Mediterranean commerce, especially sugar and wine production. Despite of all these connections, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project proposes the organisation of exhibitions, conferences and publications, the upgrading of the website, and interactive activities for children. Specific on-site activities are organised for the visually impaired, which forms part of the strategy of the Department of Antiquities. The application however does not detail these activities or explain how they relate to the history and the significance of the site and how

they will reach a European audience. Also missing is detail on the manner in which the history of the Crusades will be addressed. The project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Department of Antiquities is in charge of the excavations, the conservation, preservation and promotion of the castle, which is legally protected. Depending on the availability of the necessary budget, the Department hopes to create a visitor-centre and to improve the facilities over the coming years. If such plans go ahead and if the intention is to reach out to a larger European audience, the organisational capacity might need to be reinforced. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Despite the many interesting connections and rich history of Kolossi Castle, the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Troyes

TROYES (FRANCE)

European significance

Troyes has been a historical cross roads of trade within Europe since early medieval times, and a centre of technical innovation for textiles from the 12th century, in particular hosiery from the mid 19th century on, as demonstrated by its Hosiery Museum. It was also the home of Chrétien de Troyes, whose literary production shaped rich the European chivalric romance tradition and played

an essential role in the configuration of our common heroic imagination. This influence that still resonates strongly to this day inspiring contemporary creativity in popular culture and reaching large audiences through a variety of media. As a result of these, Troyes has significant architectural and cultural heritage values, which are being carefully maintained while balanced with the needs of a modern town.

The candidate site meets the criteria of European significance for the European Heritage Label.

[Strengthening the communication of the European dimension \(project\)](#)

A wide-ranging project was submitted with elements clearly focused on European values such as the European Youth Event, and new initiatives such as a European Centre for Architecture and Heritage and the proposed European Centre for Fashion Hosiery and Brands (CE3M). However the project does not pull together coherently all the elements of the heritage of Troyes thus preventing it from reaching the high standards required to meet the criteria for projects under the European Heritage Label.

[Organisational capacity \(work plan\)](#)

The town centre is a protected zone and the Hosiery Museum is a Museum de France. The candidate site and the proposed project are managed by the town: the office of town planning and urban renewal, as well as the office for culture, tourism and international relations. The application demonstrates the organisational capacity of the town as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

[Recommendation](#)

Troyes has many assets which are not reflected in the project and thus the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Coudenberg – Former Palace of Brussels

BRUSSELS (BELGIUM)

[European significance](#)

The Former Palace of Brussels Coudenberg is an archaeological site situated under the current Place Royale. Accidentally destroyed by fire in 1731, this former royal Palace of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and of Charles V, head of the Habsburg empire, was demolished to develop the present-day Place Royale neighbourhood. The remains were discovered about 30 years ago.

Brussels has been an important political capital, diplomatic centre and hub for economic and artistic exchange for various territories across Europe: Valois Burgundy, Charles V's Empire, the Low Countries, and the Austrian Empire. The history of Coudenberg Palace is thus linked to that of many other European countries at the onset of a European political and cultural dialogue. The candidate site meets the criteria of European significance for the European Heritage Label.

[Strengthening the communication of the European dimension \(project\)](#)

The project will focus on specific initiatives such as Burgundian studies, the Cultural Route of Charles V and the Association of Royal Residences. It also

proposes the further development of existing educational activities. However, there is not enough evidence on how the site will communicate its European significance to a wider European audience. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

[Organisational capacity \(work plan\)](#)

The site is managed by the NGO Palace of Charles V and resourced, funded and protected by Brussels Capital Region and the City of Brussels. The preservation of the site is professionally handled, and there are plans to further improve it. The application demonstrates the organisational capacity of the candidate site as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

[Recommendation](#)

Coudenberg – former Palace of Brussels has the potential to present an important part of Europe's history, however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Convento de Jesus

SETÚBAL (PORTUGAL)

European significance

The Convento de Jesus comprises a church, a convent and associated cloisters of considerable historical and artistic value where consequential events in the history of Portugal, such as the signature of the Treatise of Tordesillas in 1494, took place. The convent holds the tombs of notable individuals who participated in the Atlantic expansion of the Portuguese empire, and some of its buildings constitute worthy examples of Manueline architecture. Its museum boasts a good collection of European painting attesting to the influence of Flemish styles in Southern Europe. Despite these interesting elements, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The convent and the museum are currently closed due to extensive conservation and rehabilitation works, with a prospective date for completion in 2017 hindering thus any possibility to start implementing a project by the end of 2015, which is a requirement. The candidate site did not submit a project under the European Heritage Label criteria.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The organisational capacity cannot be assessed for the above-mentioned reasons.

Recommendation

Considering the extensive conservation and rehabilitation works that are currently being carried out at this stage preventing the candidate site to start the project by 2015, the Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Raeren Stoneware & Raeren Pottery Museum

RAEREN (BELGIUM)

European significance

The Raeren Pottery Museum is a museum located in a 14/16th century castle close to the German Rhineland. It displays pottery and Rhenish stoneware that has been produced in the Region from the 13th to the 19th century. Raeren pottery was exported across North east Europe, and also to America and Africa. The manufacture of Rhenish Stoneware formed a cross-border network and the potters' guild has been registered since 1619.

The Raeren pottery museum is part of a network of five museums (Raeren, Langerwehe, Frechen, Siegburg, Westerwald) dealing with the tradition of the Rhenish pottery craftsmanship. As a stand-alone application, this application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The collections are well known to archaeologists and specialists, and one of the challenges of the museum is to reach the general public. The project

builds upon the activities that have been developed since the intergovernmental label was granted in 2007. They are centred on the academic and educational activities for children, and on cross-border activities for tourists. A more ambitious event covering an artistic dimension is the Euregio Ceramic Award involving contemporary ceramic artists from across Europe. These activities are of interest but they lack the breadth of outreach required under the European Heritage Label. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The castle and its landscape are protected by law and are, together with some of the collections, owned by the Raeren municipality. An NGO manages the museum. The funding of activities is provided by the municipality and Belgium's German-speaking Community; the framework agreement for 2015-2021 is under negotiation. The organisational capacity of the museum does not, however, permit expansion beyond its current level of activities, which would be necessary to

reach a wider audience. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

This well-prepared application for the Raeren Pottery and Raeren Pottery Museum makes a convincing case for the current activities, but as a stand-alone application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Liège

LIÈGE (BELGIUM)

European significance

The Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Liège has been a place of power and justice for more than 10 centuries. The application states that the Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Liège has witnessed many important events throughout the history of Europe including the French Revolution, and used to be an important political and diplomatic centre of Europe. It had links with industry, crafts, artists and publishers as well as the freedom of religions. However, the application does not convey in a convincing way the important role played by the candidate site in political life beyond its regional borders. The application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Liège is in use as a judicial palace and as the provincial palace of Liège. It is open to visitors and the management wishes to open it even more once some of the administrative functions have been moved to

other premises. The project submitted is mainly centred on enhancing the accessibility of the Palace and does not consider how the site could be interpreted and promoted to a European audience. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Liège belongs to the Belgian State. It is legally protected and included on the List of Exceptional Heritage of the Walloon Region. Visits and guided tours are managed by the Archéoforum, with support of the local tourism office. The application demonstrates the organisational capacity of the candidate site as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Notwithstanding the architectural and symbolic importance of the Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Liège, the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Vilnius University Architectural Ensemble

VILNIUS (LITHUANIA)

European significance

The architectural ensemble of the Vilnius University is a living architectural and academic heritage site and a architectural monument where European architecture of the XVIth – XIXth centuries is preserved, in continuous use and open to public. The central administration, library and several faculties still reside in the original buildings. The application states that the architectural ensemble reflects the development of national and confessional tolerance, especially between

Western and Eastern European cultural regions and that it has enabled the country to spread European values throughout ages. However, the information included in the application does not convey these arguments and the European significance of the candidate site in a convincing way. The application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The University organises many activities to present its rich cultural heritage. The project submitted in the application is more of a process than a specific project since students will be engaged to create and test educational and communication activities, which after a test phase will then be developed and shared with European networks. At this stage, the description of the proposed project remains thus too vague. Key information concerning the financial aspects of the project and how the project will present the European dimension is lacking. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Vilnius University Architectural Ensemble buildings are listed as cultural buildings. The

ensemble is owned and managed by the Vilnius University. A master-plan was developed for the old campus and preservation efforts will continue even if the 2013-2020 strategic plan of the University focuses more on activities rather on infrastructure or preservation. However, the information in the application does not make the link with the project submitted. The application does not demonstrate the level of organisational capacity required under the European Heritage Label criteria.

Recommendation

Vilnius University Architectural Ensemble is a living architectural and academic heritage site, however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

The Hajdú District Residence

HAJDÚBÖSZÖRMÉNY (HUNGARY)

European significance

The former Hajdú District Residence built between 1762-1871 for the Hajdú herders – armed cattle drovers - is now home to the District Court and the the Hajdusag Museum and remains a symbol of the free Hajdú towns. The application states its European significance in terms of impact on the spread of the Reformation, resistance against the Turks / Ottoman Empire, and free trade the liberal economic system based on cattle herding routes. However, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project aims to improve communication at European level especially through the website, multilingualism and the organisation of European meetings and conferences in various fields, even purely artistic ones. The candidate site participates in an initiative funded under the Leader programme, which takes the form of a cross-border collaboration based on the historical Hungarian Grey cattle herding routes (Oxenweg), in which German, Austrian, Hungarian, Romanian and Slovak partners have participated since 2008. The submitted project meets the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The building is owned by the Hungarian State while the municipality is in charge of it. It is run by the Museum, an important cultural centre in this region within Hungary. The building is protected by national monument legislation and as a historic place of remembrance. There is an important focus on the restoration and valorisation of the building. The project submitted is ambitious in comparison with the current activities, which are mainly local, and additional funding and reinforcement of the organisational capacity would be needed. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The former Hajdú District Residence is a place of remembrance of the Hajdú and a symbol for the Hajdú District, however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Castle Kynžvart

Lázně Kynžvart (CZECH REPUBLIC)

European significance

The Kynzvalt Castle was the summer residence of the Austrian chancellor Prince Klemens von Metternich in the first half of the 19th century and he assembled here a unique collection of works of art, a library and a museum – the Kynzvalt Old Curiosity Cabinet. Kynzvalt Castle has links with prominent European personalities and politicians and is one of the best examples of a 19th century manor residence in the Czech lands. While its collections are highly important, the European significance of the candidate site is not clear from the information provided in the application since there are many comparable residences across Europe and the persona of Prince Metternich should not, for obvious reasons, be considered as the essential argument. Despite the many connections, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

Castle Kynzvalt is open to the public and offers educational activities and guided tours. The project description provided in the application states that the activities to raise awareness of the European significance have been significant and that there

are no plans to further expand them. Deepening the understanding about the European significance of the site, developing multilingualism or other ways to strengthen the communication at the European level will not be considered. Therefore the submitted project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Kynzvalt Castle is owned by the Czech Republic and is a national monument. It is administered by National Heritage Institute, and the development plan for the castle is part of the overall management strategy of the National Heritage Institute. The operational capacity as described is adequate for the current activities but may need reinforcement to conduct a project that qualifies for the European Heritage Label. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

While Kynzvalt Castle is a fine castle with a interesting art collection and library, the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Hlubina mine and Vítkovice Ironworks

OSTRAVA-VÍTKOVICE (CZECH REPUBLIC)

European significance

Hlubina mine and Vítkovice Ironworks is an industrial site composed of a series of technological workings used in the production of pig iron - including well-preserved coalmine, coke-oven plant and complex of blast furnaces. Coordination between Habsburg political and financial power, British innovations and Czech natural resources and the site illustrates a true European cooperation in practice. The site has a symbolic European value and has played a significant role for the European industrial heritage. The candidate site meets the criteria of European significance for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The application does not clearly show how raising awareness of the European dimension of the site will be carried out; while there are references to a Scientific and Technology Centrum, conferences and publications, overall the project is vague and the multilingual ambitions are not sufficient. The project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

A well-developed work plan is presented, however the application does not demonstrate the operational capacity of the candidate site to raise the awareness of its European dimension. It is also weaker in some other aspects such as the role of the various stakeholders, detail on conservation

and restoration projects and plans, and how the site will link to the urban development in general. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Antonín Dvořák Memorial at Vysoká

VYSOKÁ U PŘÍBRAMĚ (CZECH REPUBLIC)

European significance

The Antonín Dvořák Memorial consists of a small chateau, built by Antonín Dvořák's father-in-law as a summer residence, along with a park with two small lakes and a garden house. Anton Dvořák used the chateau as a second home for two decades. Today it is open to the public as a museum. Dvořák's own Villa Rusalka is located on the other side of the village and is still the property of Dvořák's descendents. Other Antonín Dvořák musea and memorials do exist and the application does not give any detail about the connections between the candidate site and these other places.. The application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

While the mission of all activities conducted by the Memorial is to emphasise the European and worldwide dimension of the museum, the project submitted consists of pursuing existing activities, such as concerts, award ceremonies of music competitions, the permanent exhibition and a travelling exhibition, lectures etc. How these will be conducted or developed in the future,

City Conservation Zone Zlín

ZLÍN (CZECH REPUBLIC)

European significance

The City Conservation Zone Zlín is a unique cultural heritage site: it bears witness of early-twentieth century industrialisation in Europe, it is a spectacular example of utopian urban planning, and it illustrates education- and social services innovation in this period. The site was part of a network of industrial colonies initiatives in whole Europe.

Recommendation

Hlubina mine and Vítkovice Ironworks is a very important European industrial site, however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

especially with regard to reaching a larger European audience is not included in the application. The project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The complex is a registered national landmark and the collections it contains are registered as well. The Antonín Dvořák Memorial is run by the museum, which is under the supervision of the Central Bohemian Region. The organisational capacities for the existing activities are described, but these are not linked to the capacity to conduct a project as required by the European Heritage Label. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The aim of the Antonín Dvořák Memorial is to present how the region inspired his music, however, the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

The numerous links with European intellectual life at large (architecture, artistic networks, resistance to the Nazi regime and occupation...) highlight Zlín's immaterial heritage context. The role in public health policy and the rationalisation of urban planning and management is an example how a factory owner innovated and influenced urban policies in Europe. The candidate site meets the criteria of European significance for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

There is a clear gap between the high importance and high profile of the candidate site and the strategy outlined in the application for its communication. The planned communication of the European dimension of the site is tied to the anniversary of the City of Zlín in 2022 and the reconstruction of the Bat'a memorial.

This site is appreciated in the world of architects and urban planners but the flow of visitors is reduced: around 30.000 per year and among them few foreigners. The plans to enlarge the number of languages used to promote the site are also only vaguely mentioned. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

Zlín is protected as a historic city conservation zone, both for its architectural and urban values. The City of Zlín defines the strategy for the

conservation zone outlined in Strategy Zlín 2020 and the Strategic Plan for the City Conservation Zone Zlín 2010-2015. The latter seeks regeneration of the Bat'a town and cooperation with the owners for the conservation of major buildings. The 14|15 Baťa Institute organises cultural and artistic activities and is the main carrier for information communicated to tourists. Public events like the anniversary are put forward as an umbrella for the series of public and private initiatives, but there is no real description of the organisational capacity to conduct a project. The application does not demonstrate the level of operational capacity of the candidate site required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

The City Conservation Zone Zlín is a site with great potential however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Žale Cemetery “The Garden of All Saints”

LJUBLJANA (SLOVENIA)

European significance

Žale Cemetery in Ljubljana is a true monument of the Central European approach to Death, as analysed in the famous book by Evers Tod, *Zeit und Raum*. Jože Plečnik, one of the leading figures of European modernism and the prophet of Slovenian national architecture, created in his native Ljubljana a masterpiece of architecture in the European dimension. In addition to its purely artistic qualities, Žale Cemetery also symbolises respect for the dead, the meaning of the funeral, and the highest form of commemorative culture.

However, the European significance of Žale Cemetery is not sufficiently demonstrated in the application: its value from the point of view of the history of modernist architecture needs to be differentiated from a much broader issue of how this cemetery relates to other cemeteries in Europe. The application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

Žale Cemetery is first of all a cemetery. It is very well known among art historians dealing with the art and architecture of the 20th century as part of

the oeuvre of Jože Plečnik, and this is the main channel of international promotion of the place up to now. The project focuses on the re-arrangement of the carpenters' workshop into a multifunctional room, to separate paths for funeral ceremonies and visitors and increase services for visitors. The proposals for educational activities and those to increase multilingualism and to strengthen communication at the European level are not sufficient. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

Žale Cemetery is protected as a monument of national importance. The site is professionally managed with support of the Municipality; it is well maintained and the financial standing of the place is solid. The application demonstrates the level of organisational capacity of the candidate site required under the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Žale Cemetery is an important cemetery of the 20th century, however the application does not meet the qualifying conditions. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Javorca Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit

TOLMIN (SLOVENIA)

European significance

The Javorca Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit was built in memory of Austro-Hungarian soldiers killed in the Isonzo Front during the First World War. It is the only religious building in Slovenia built completely in the Secessionist style and still serves as a place of worship for Catholic and Orthodox Christians. People of different origins participated in its construction and it has become a place of remembrance honouring the memory of dead soldiers from several European countries. Although it has the potential to deliver a universal positive message of peace and forgiveness, the application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

The project intends to convey a message of preserving peace and cultural heritage, especially at the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the First

World War. However, it is mainly built upon existing activities at local level and remains vague in terms of reaching wider audiences. The project does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The Javorca Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit is protected as a monument of national importance. The site has the adequate organisational capacity for its current activities. However, the application does not demonstrate the level of organisational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Javorca Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit is a place of remembrance linked to the First World War, however the application does not meet the qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

Žiče Charterhouse

LOČE (SLOVENIA)

European significance

Žiče Charterhouse is a Carthusian monastery, dating back to the 12th century, the time when ecclesiastical organisations were first founded on Slovenian territory. It was active until late 18th century, and it played a role in the resistance to the Turkish invasion (1683 – 1699). The cross-border and pan-European nature of the site is only briefly presented in the application, and its significance should also be assessed in the perspective of the other charterhouses across Europe. The application does not demonstrate a level of European significance as required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Strengthening the communication of the European dimension (project)

Žiče Charterhouse's plans for furthering the communication of the European dimension of the site are vague and imprecise. Measures are mentioned, such as plans to start collaboration with other European Heritage Label sites, but the 'whats' and 'hows' remain unclear. The planned celebration of the 850 year of Carthusians' arrival

in Žiče in 2015 is also only marked, with no content or concrete actions described. The more detailed plans do not relate to communicating the European dimension, and concern the accessibility of the site by various visitors groups and partnerships with local producers of wine, a herbal garden and shop, and a pottery studio. The project submitted does not meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Organisational capacity (work plan)

The site is owned by the municipality of Slovenske Konjice and is managed by a public institution, the Konjice public library. The conservation plans for the site were prepared in 2009 under the supervision of the authority for the protection of cultural heritage. The site is registered in the Cultural Heritage Register as a monument of local significance. The site seems to have the operational capacity for the current activities but the application does not demonstrate the operational capacity required under the criteria for the European Heritage Label.

Recommendation

Žiče Charterhouse is important cultural heritage for the local community who its proud of its history, however the application does not meet the

qualifying criteria. The Panel recommends this application does not receive the European Heritage Label.

ATTACHMENTS

Recommended sites per year

2013 sites that received the European Heritage Label

Archaeological Site of Carnuntum, PETRONELL-CARNUNTUM (AUSTRIA)
Great Guild Hall, TALLINN (ESTONIA)
Peace Palace, THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)
Camp Westerbork, HOOGHALEN (NETHERLANDS)

2014 sites that are recommended for the European Heritage Label

The Heart of Ancient Athens, ATHENS (GREECE)
Abbey of Cluny, CLUNY (FRANCE)
Archive of the Crown of Aragon, BARCELONA (SPAIN)
The Union of Lublin, LUBLIN (POLAND)
Sites of the Peace of Westphalia, MÜNSTER AND OSNABRÜCK (GERMANY)
Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, COIMBRA (PORTUGAL)
The 3 May 1791 Constitution, WARSAW (POLAND)
Hambach Castle, HAMBACH (GERMANY)
The Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty, (PORTUGAL)
Residencia de Estudiantes, MADRID (SPAIN)
Kaunas of 1919-1940, KAUNAS (LITHUANIA)
Franja Partisan Hospital, SLOVENIA
Robert Schuman's House, SCY-CHAZELLES (FRANCE)
Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi, PIEVE TESINO (ITALY)
Pan European Picnic Memorial Park, SOPRON (HUNGARY)
The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard, GDANSK (POLAND)

Recommended sites per Member State

2013 sites that received the European Heritage Label

AUSTRIA	Archaeological Site of Carnuntum, PETRONELL-CARNUNTUM
ESTONIA	Great Guild Hall, TALLINN
NETHERLANDS	Peace Palace, THE HAGUE Camp Westerbork, HOOGHALEN

2014 sites that are recommended for the European Heritage Label

FRANCE	Abbey of Cluny, CLUNY Robert Schuman's House, SCY-CHAZELLES
GERMANY	Sites of the Peace of Westphalia, MÜNSTER AND OSNABRÜCK Hambach Castle, HAMBACH
GREECE	The Heart of Ancient Athens, ATHENS
HUNGARY	Pan European Picnic Memorial Park, SOPRON
ITALY	Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi, PIEVE TESINO
LITHUANIA	Kaunas of 1919-1940, KAUNAS
POLAND	The Union of Lublin, LUBLIN The 3 May 1791 Constitution, WARSAW The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard, GDANSK
PORTUGAL	Biblioteca General da Universidade de Coimbra, COIMBRA The Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty, LISBON
SLOVENIA	Franja Partisan Hospital, CERKNO
SPAIN	Archive of the Crown of Aragon, BARCELONA Residencia de Estudiantes, MADRID

Participating Member States in the European Heritage Label

Article 19 of Decision 1194/2011/EU establishing the European Heritage Label provided some transitional measures. The following lists provide an overview of the Member States that could pre-select candidate sites at the national level; not all Member States choose to participate (*).

2013 – Member States that did not participate in the intergovernmental initiative

AUSTRIA - DENMARK - ESTONIA - LUXEMBURG - NETHERLANDS

2014 – Member States that participated in the intergovernmental initiative

BELGIUM - BULGARIA* - CYPRUS - CZECH REPUBLIC - FRANCE - GERMANY - GREECE - HUNGARY
- ITALY - LATVIA* - LITHUANIA - MALTA* - POLAND - PORTUGAL - ROMANIA* - SLOVAKIA* -
SLOVENIA - SPAIN

2015 – All Member States that confirmed their participation in the EHL

AUSTRIA - BELGIUM - BULGARIA - CROATIA - CYPRUS - CZECH REPUBLIC - DENMARK - ESTONIA -
FRANCE - GERMANY - GREECE - HUNGARY - ITALY - LATVIA - LITHUANIA - LUXEMBURG - MALTA -
NETHERLANDS - POLAND - PORTUGAL - ROMANIA - SLOVAK REPUBLIC - SLOVENIA - SPAIN

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